



BOROUGH OF OSWESTRY

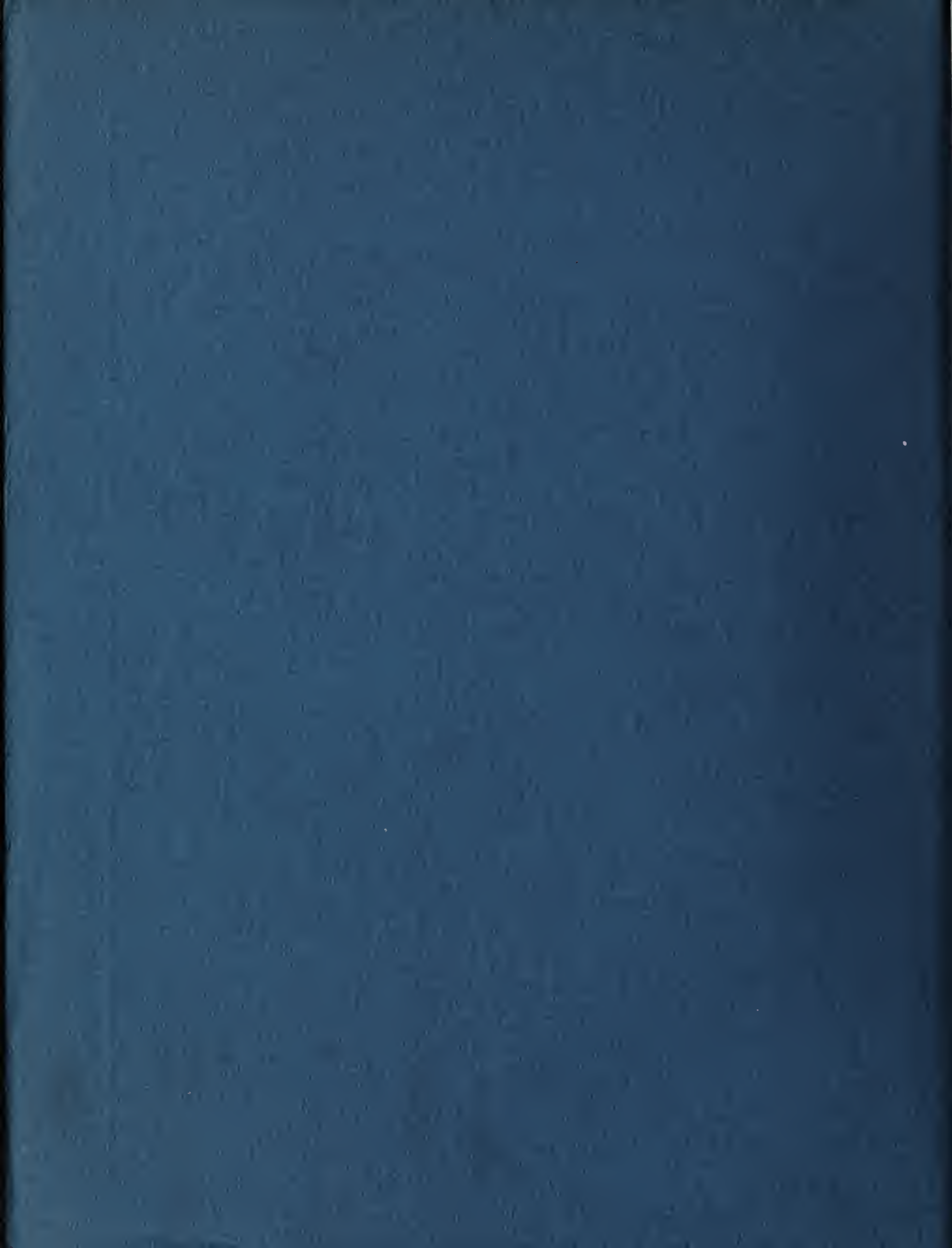
Annual Report

ON THE WORK OF THE

Public Health Department

FOR THE YEAR

1963

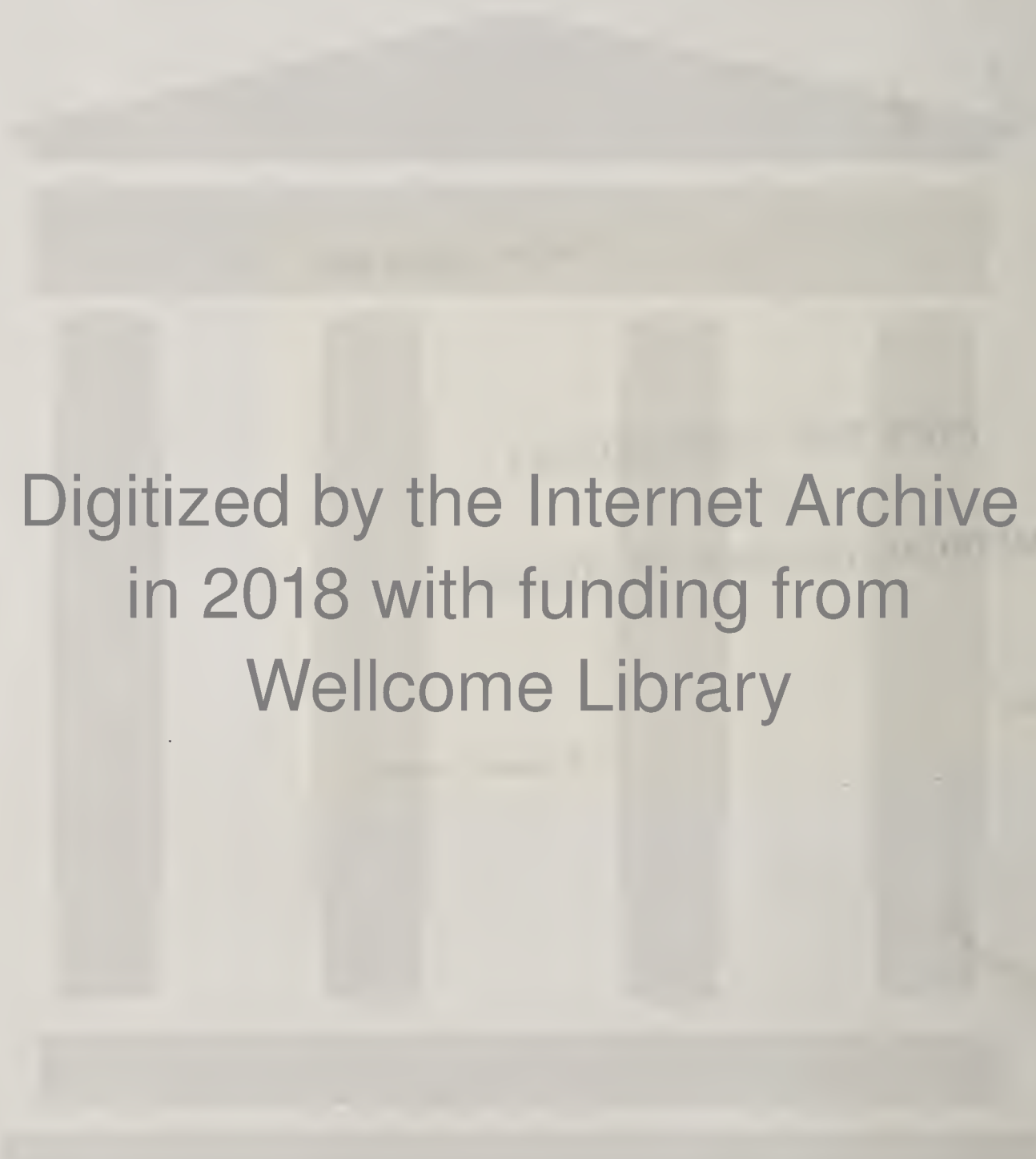


Tel. No. : Oswestry 2588

WITH THE COMPLIMENTS
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

8, Oswald Road,
Oswestry.

Borough of Oswestry.



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OSWESTRY

Area (acres)	2,180
Population	11,670
Inhabited Houses according to Rate Book	3,783
Rateable Value	£457,616
Product of Penny Rate (Est.)	£1,859.0.0

OSWESTRY BOROUGH COUNCIL
(as at December, 1963)

MAYOR:

Councillor D.J. Howells, J.P.

ALDERMEN:

Campbell, S.G.D., O.B.E., B.E.M., J.P.
Edwards, S.H.
Francis, T.M.
Hundley, E.M.
Pritchard, H.E.
Roberts, W.J., J.P.

COUNCILLORS:

Beauclerk, A.A. De Vere
Davies, G.A.
Davies, J.W.T.
Edwards, C.
Jackson, C.V.
Jones, R.D.J.
Jones, W.G.
Jones, W.O.
Llewellyn, P.A.C.
Morris, A.M.
Nicholls, H.W.
Read, J.N.
Roberts, Mrs. K.G.
Roberts, R.
Symon, Mrs. P.C.M.
Watkin, W., J.P.
Wilkes, G.H.

TOWN CLERK:

Cubitt, R.S.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN:

Alderman T. M. Francis

MAYOR:

Councillor D. J. Howells, J.P.

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Jones, W.G.
Jones, W.O.
Morris, A.M.
Read, J.N.
Roberts, Mrs. K.G.
Roberts, R.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

WILLIAM MOORE, M.B., B.Ch., D.Obst. R.C.O.G., D.T.M, D.P.H.,
Public Health Department, 8, Oswald Road, Oswestry..

Tel: Oswestry 2588

Chief Public Health Inspector:

RONALD J. LEWIS, F.A.P.H.I., CERT. MEAT INSP., DIP. R.I.P.H.H.

Additional Public Health Inspector:

GEOFFREY PLANT, M.A.P.H.I.

Clerk to the Department:

MISS L. WILLIAMS

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TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COUNCILLORS OF THE

OSWESTRY BOROUGH COUNCIL

Madam Mayor, Aldermen, Councillors,

I beg to present for your perusal the Annual Report on the work of the Public Health Department for the year 1963.

The report has been presented in the form indicated by the Ministry of Health, which includes the Vital Statistics of the area.

The Live Birth Rate 18.25 per 1,000 population (England & Wales 18.2) shows a slight decrease on 1962 when it was 18.89; 213 babies being born compared with 220 in 1962.

The Still Birth Rate was 18.43 per 1,000 live and still births, (England & Wales 17.3), 9.0 in 1962. The Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births was 4.69 (England & Wales 20.9) as against 18.18 in 1962.

The Death Rate for all ages from all causes was 12.59 per 1,000 population (England & Wales 12.2) compared with 9.98 in 1962. All these figures follow the national trends fairly closely.

Later in the report Mr. R. J. Lewis, the chief public health inspector gives an interesting account of inspection of premises in the Borough and

I extend to him my thanks for his able and continued support in the compilation of this Annual Report.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM MOORE,

Medical Officer of Health.

31st July, 1964.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1963

<u>Live Births.</u>	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	98	104	202
Illegitimate	7	4	11
	105	108	213

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population	18.25
Live Birth Rate after correction by comparability factor . .	17.70
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births . . .	5.16

<u>Still Births.</u>	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	2	1	3
Illegitimate	-	1	1
	2	2	4

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total live and still births . . .	18.43
--	-------

<u>Total Live and Still Births.</u>	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	100	105	205
Illegitimate	7	5	12
	107	110	217

<u>Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year).</u>	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	-	1	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	-	1	1

Infant Mortality Rates.

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	4.69
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	4.95
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births.	.00

<u>Neo-natal Mortality Rate</u> (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	4.69
---	------

Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per
1,000 total live births) . . . 4.69

Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under 1 week
combined per 1,000 total live and still births 23.00

Maternal Mortality (including abortion).

Number of deaths Nil

Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births. . 0.00

	Male	Female	Total
<u>Deaths from Measles</u> (all ages)	-	-	-
<u>Deaths from Whooping Cough</u> (all ages)	-	-	-
<u>Deaths from Diarrhoea</u> (all ages)	-	-	-
<u>Deaths from all other causes</u>	79	68	147
<u>Death Rate per 1,000 population</u>			12.60
<u>Death Rate after correction by comparability factor</u>			13.35

BIRTHS, DEATHS, STILL BIRTHS, INFANT MORTALITY, MATERNAL MORTALITY,

FOR THE YEAR 1963.

	Live Births	Birth Rate per 1,000 Pop.	Total Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Pop.	Still Births	Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births	Infant Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Maternal Deaths	Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births
Oswestry M.B.	213	18.25	147	12.59	4	18.43	1	4.69	-	0.00
County of Salop (1962)	5,323	17.39	3,485	11.38	105	19.34	136	25.55	1	0.18
England and Wales	856,276	18.2	572,484	12.2	15,074	17.3	17,870	20.9	244	0.28

CAUSES OF DEATH

CAUSE	1963	1962
Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	2
Other forms of Tuberculosis	-	-
Syphilitic disease	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-
Measles	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	4	3
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	7	2
Malignant neoplasm, breast	4	1
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	3	3
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	15	7
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	-
Diabetes	1	-
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	20	15
Coronary disease, angina	29	19
Hypertension with heart disease	3	1
Other heart disease	28	24
Other circulatory disease	3	8
Influenza	1	1
Pneumonia	1	3
Bronchitis	10	4
Other diseases of the respiratory system	-	1
Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum	1	-
Gastritis, enteritis, diarrhoea	-	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	1
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	-
Congenital malformations	1	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	11	10
Motor vehicle accidents	3	1
All other accidents	-	4
Suicide	-	-
Homicide and operations of war	-	-
All causes	147	115

CAUSES OF DEATH

It is unwise to draw any specific conclusions from only a few figures, but the general trend can be noted in those of the Borough. Cancer and diseases of the cardio-vascular system are the commonest causes of death. The number of deaths from lung cancer continues to rise steadily each year in Great Britain, and the situation is very clearly expressed in a report of the Health and Welfare Service in Scotland for 1963.

" After referring to the apparently inexorably upward trend of lung cancer deaths, the report says the equanimity with which loss of life on this scale is accepted by the general public remains one of the most remarkable facts facing public health authorities".

Talks and film shows about the dangers of smoking cigarettes have been given during the year to several groups and organisations, but with little apparent success. Concentration on the young people and trying to prevent them starting appears to be the best long term solution to the problem.

CANCER

	Deaths		Total	Rate per 1,000 Population
	M.	F.		
Oswestry M.B.	20	14	34	2.90
County of Salop (1962)	324	288	612	2.00
England & Wales	55,180	47,200	102,380	2.17

INFANT MORTALITY

Oswestry M.B.	Under 1 day		1 - 7 days		7 days - 1 month		1 - 3 months		3 - 6 months		6 - 9 months		9 - 12 months		Total		Combined total	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

Oswestry M.B.	Deaths of infants under 1 month		Percentage of total infant deaths	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
	M.	F.		
	-	1	100	4.69

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Age	Dysentery		Measles		Pneumonia		Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-	-	-	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-	-	1	20	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
2-	-	-	17	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
3-	-	-	20	12	-	-	1	1	-	2
4-	-	-	18	15	1	-	-	-	-	1
5-	-	-	60	61	-	-	5	4	2	-
10-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
45-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 & over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
unknown	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	1	143	116	1	1	6	5	2	3

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Measles	-	1	-	-	26	115	108	7	1	-	1	-
Pneumonia	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	4	-	-	-	3
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

There has been an increase in the number of cases of measles notified, but this pattern occurred over most of the country. A safe vaccine has not yet been devised, but it is hoped that the intensive work being carried on at present will be successful.

The number of cases of the other common infectious diseases remains low.

The Ministry of Health in 1961 evolved two alternative schemes of immunisation and vaccination for young children. The scheme adopted locally is known as Schedule P.

A description of Schedule P is given on Page 15.

SCHEDULE P.

Age	Visit	Vaccine	Injection	Internal
1 to 6 months	1	Diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus 1	1	4 to 6 weeks
	2	Diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus 2	2	4 to 6 weeks
	3	Diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus 3	3	
7 to 10 months	4	Poliomyelitis 1)		
	5	Poliomyelitis 2) Oral vaccine		
	6	Poliomyelitis 3)		4 weeks
18 to 21 months	7	Diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus 4		
		Smallpox during first 2 years but preferably at 12 months.		
School Entry		Poliomyelitis 4; diphtheria, tetanus.		
8 to 12 years		Diphtheria, tetanus, smallpox revaccination.		
Over 12 years		B.C.G. vaccines may be given to children aged 10 years or more, at the discretion of the medical officer of health.		

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

The following tables on vaccination and immunisation are supplied by the courtesy of the Salop County Council Health Department.

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

The following received their second injections of Salk vaccine or third injections of quadrilin in 1963.

OSWESTRY M.B.	Children born 1963/1943		Children born 1933/1943		Others		Others	
	C.C.	G.P.	C.C.	G.P.	C.C.	G.P.	C.C.	G.P.
	-	62	-	-	-	-	-	-

The following received their third doses of oral or Salk vaccine or fourth injection of quadrilin in 1963.

OSWESTRY M.B.	Children born 1963/1943		Children born 1933/1942		Others	
	C.C.	G.P.	C.C.	G.P.	C.C.	G.P.
	227	45	9	1	18	4

The following received their fourth doses of oral or Salk vaccine in 1963.

OSWESTRY M.B.	Children born 1963/1943		Children born 1933/1942		Others	
	C.C.	G.P.	C.C.	G.P.	C.C.	G.P.
	176	6	1	1	4	-

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION 1963

OSWESTRY M.B.	Under 5	5-14	Total	Re-inforcing injections
	193	20	213	65

SMALLPOX VACCINATION 1963

OSWESTRY M.B.	Percentage of children under the age of 1 year vaccinated	Under 1	1	2-4	5-14	Over 14	Total	Revac- cinations
	30.9	66	51	10	14	18	159	64

WHOOPIG COUGH IMMUNISATION 1963

OSWESTRY M.B.	Total Number of children immunised
	192

TETANUS IMMUNISATION 1963

OSWESTRY M.B.	Total Number of children immunised
	251

B.C.G. VACCINATION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

The following scheme is operated by the Salop County Council.

B.C.G. vaccination against Tuberculosis is available, with parental consent to:

- (a) School children in the year preceeding their fourteenth birthday;
- (b) children of 14 years who are still at school and students for further education, teacher training colleges, technical colleges and other establishments for further education; and,
- (c) whole school clinics, which may include a few children under 13 years of age for convenience.

The table on Page gives the particulars of schools in the Oswestry Borough visited for B.C.G. vaccination purposes during 1962. All positive reactors (to the Mantoux Tests) together with their school and home contacts are routinely followed up and X-rayed.

B.C.G. VACCINATION 1963

Schools	Refusals	No. of Consents received	No. of Children skin tested	Skin Test Readings		No. vaccinated
				Pos.	Neg.	
Oswestry Boys High School	7	61	57	5	52	49
Oswestry Girls High School	1	75	70	4	65	64
Oswestry Technical College	-	5	5	-	5	5
Oswestry Boys Modern School	4	82	79	6	69	68
Oswestry Girls Modern School	5	66	64	5	59	57
Oswestry Roman Catholic School	-	13	11	-	11	11
<u>Private Schools -</u>						
Bellan House School	1	1	1	-	1	1
Oswestry Grammar School	-	30	29	3	25	25
Queens Park School	-	5	5	-	5	5

A proportion of the pupils come from Oswestry Rural District

TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS 1963

The number of cases on the tuberculosis register at the end of 1963 showed a decrease of one in females; males remaining even.

The Mass Radiography Unit visited the Borough at the beginning of each month throughout the year.

The following table gives the general position at the end of the year.

	Respiratory		Non-respiratory		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Civilian cases	4	1	-	1	4	2
Service cases	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	1	-	-	2	1	2
TOTAL	5	1	-	3	5	4
Cured	1	3	1	1	2	4
Left District	1	1	-	-	1	1
Deaths	2	-	-	-	2	-

Number of cases on the Register at the end of the year:-

Respiratory		Non-respiratory		Total	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
43	22	3	12	46	34

Number of primary notifications during the year . . . 5
(1 case returned to register after being taken off cured).

Death Rate (Respiratory Tuberculosis) per 1,000 . . 0.17

Death Rate (Respiratory Tuberculosis) per 1,000 population

England & Wales 0.055

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

Apart from routine medical inspections which I carry out in schools and clinics, I carry out from time to time:-

- (a) Pre-employment Examinations of all entrants to local government service employed by Oswestry Borough Council.
- (b) Examinations to ascertain the fitness of children (aged 13 years and over) to engage in part-time work outside school hours. The scope and duration of this employment is strictly controlled by law. (Children and Young Persons Act, 1933).
- (c) All entrants to the teaching profession.
- (d) The assessment of the fitness of various individuals to continue their present employment.

LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY CLINICS

Under the National Health Service Act, 1946 the County Council, the local health authority, provide child welfare clinics. The clinic in Oswestry is held in Upper Brook Street every Wednesday from 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and from 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus are provided, as well as vaccination against smallpox. Facilities are also available for immunisation against poliomyelitis.

Welfare foods - orange juice, cod liver oil preparations, other vitamin preparations, powdered milk and cereals for babies - are all on

sale at the clinics. These welfare foods are also on sale daily except Thursday.

The Clinic is staffed by experienced health visitors who can advise mothers on any problem connected with the rearing, feeding and management of babies and young children. A doctor is always in attendance.

DENTAL CLINICS

The Salop County Council provide a dental service for expectant and nursing mothers and for pre-school age and school age children. The aim of the School Dental Service is to ensure that, as far as is practicable, children will leave school without the loss of permanent teeth, free from dental disease and irregularity and trained in the care of their teeth.

The dentist holds frequent weekly sessions in the clinic at Upper Brook Street, Oswestry.

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINICS

Two sessions weekly are held in Shrewsbury and two in Wellington. Sessions are also held in all parts of the County as and when the need arises. The staff includes a Psychiatrist, a Psychologist and a Psychiatric Social Worker.

HOME HELP SERVICE

This service is provided by Salop County Council as one of its functions under Part III of the National Health Service Act. It helps to maintain the aged and the sick in their homes. This excellent service is run in Oswestry and District by the supervisor Mrs. Crombie who has 21 home helps under her control.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951

No action was taken under the above Act by the Medical Officer of Health in 1963.

HOSPITAL FACILITIES

The following hospitals and clinics are administered by the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board which was constituted in accordance with the National Health Service Act.

Oswestry and District Hospital.

Copthorne Hospital, Shrewsbury - treats cases of Enteric Fever, Meningitis, Acute Poliomyelitis and Acute Encephalitis.

Monkmoor Hospital, Shrewsbury - admits cases of other infectious diseases such as Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Measles, Whooping Cough, etc.

Other hospitals which provide accommodation are Cross Houses Hospital, Shrewsbury, The Royal Salop Infirmary, Shrewsbury, The Eye, Ear & Throat Hospital, Shrewsbury and the Robert Jones & Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital, Oswestry.

Tuberculosis: The Chest Physician attends at The Clinic, Upper Brook Street, Oswestry, every Friday from 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m., and the Chest Clinic, Copthorne Hospital, Shrewsbury, every Wednesday from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Venereal Disease: Treatment is available at No.1, Belmont, Shrewsbury as follows:-

Females: Monday - 3.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.

Thursday - 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Males: Tuesday and Friday - 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Under the National Health Service Act, it became the duty of the County Council, the local health authority, to make provisions for securing that ambulances and other means of transport are available for the conveyance of persons suffering from illness or mental defectiveness and expectant mothers or nursing mothers, from places in their area to places in or outside their area.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Laboratory facilities are available at the Public Health Laboratory, Royal Salop Infirmary, Shrewsbury. The Bacteriologist is Dr. A.C. Jones, the Pathologist, Dr. G. Grant.

This service undertakes work for local authorities free of charge in so far as it is relevant to diagnosis. It is particularly invaluable in the expeditious dealing with the bacteriological examination of food samples.

NATIONAL BLOOD TRANSFUSION SERVICE

The following figures supplied by the Shropshire branch include donors resident in the Oswestry Rural District. Public spirited members of the community continue to support the twice yearly sessions of this valuable service, but new volunteers are constantly needed to replace those leaving the district or reaching 'retiring age', and to keep pace with the ever increasing demand for blood transfusion as a part of Hospital treatment. Those of us who have received blood transfusions for ourselves or a member of our family, owe a debt of gratitude which no money can repay to these donors.

Attended
229

Bled
214

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

I am indebted to the Water Engineer for the following notes on water supply, etc.

Rainfall at the Penygwely Reservoirs for the year was 38.31 inches. This compares with an average of 38.00 inches during the Standard Period 1881 to 1915.

Consumption for the year was 177,048,30 gallons.

- | | | |
|-----|--|----------------|
| (1) | Number of premises supplied from public water: | 4,267 |
| (2) | Number of population supplied from public mains: | 11,629 approx. |
| (a) | direct to premises (1) | 4,241 |
| | (2) | 11,577 approx. |
| (b) | by means of standpipes (1) | 13 |
| | (2) | 52 approx. |

Nature of supplies to remaining houses:

13 houses supplied by private systems.

8 houses supplied by wells.

4 houses supplied by Liverpool supply.

1 house supplied by Oswestry Rural District supply.

The houses supplied by wells are isolated dwellings on the outskirts of the town some considerable distance from the mains.

The water has been satisfactory both in quality and quantity. The Corporation gathering grounds and impounding reservoir at Penygwely, together with the storage reservoirs at Mount Road do not normally provide a sufficient supply for the requirements of the town, but it is possible to augment this by drawing 250,000 gallons per day from the Liverpool Corporation Lake Vyrnwy Aqueduct, this latter supply being obtained under powers granted by an Act of Parliament.

The treatment given consists of an average period of seven days storage followed by rapid filtration with the prior addition of lime and coagulant, lime and calgon after filtration, and chlorination by the Chloramine system.

The water supply to all parts of the town is constant, and more than 99% of all dwelling-houses have direct supplies or standpipes within easy distance.

FLUORIDATION OF WATER SUPPLIES

The fluoridation of water supplies was discussed very fully by the Council. No firm decision was reached, pending the inauguration of the West Shropshire Water Board early in 1964.

REPORTS OF ANALYSIS

Ref.T/AA/79 (Raw Water)

CHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION

Appearance: Faintly opalescent with a very slight deposit.

Microscopical examination: Mineral and organic debris, few various diatoms.

Turbidity: Less than 3

Colour: 20

Odour: Nil

pH: 7.0

Free Carbon Dioxide: 2

Electric Conductivity: 76

Dissolved Solids dried at 180°C: 55

Chlorine present as Chloride: 9

Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate: 10

Hardnes: Total 30

Carbonate: 10

Non-carbonate: 20

Nitrate Nitrogen: 1.5

Nitrite Nitrogen: less than 0.01

Ammoniacal Nitrogen: 0.000

Oxygen Absorbed: 1.3

Albuminoid Nitrogen: 0.075

Residual Chlorine: ...

Metals: Iron: 0.06; Managanese: 0.04; Zinc, Copper, Lead: absent

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS

Number of colonies	(1 day at 37°C.	2 days at 37°C	3 days at 20-22°C.
developing on Agar	{ 13 per ml.	25 per ml.	80 per ml.
Presumptive Coli-	{ Present in	Absent from	Probable number
form reaction	{ 7- 1 ml.	0.1 ml.	80 per 100 ml.
Bct. coli. Type 1	100 ml.	50 ml.	1 per 100 ml.
Cl. welchii reaction	100 ml.	10 ml.	

+ Intermediate Types I & II

This sample shows only slight opalescence and carries only a trace of matter in suspension. The water is neutral in reaction, very soft in character, has a comparatively low content of mineral constituents and it is free from metals apart from minute traces of iron and manganese. It shows only slight colour and is of very satisfactory organic quality for a surface water. Bacterial impurity is very moderate. No difficulty would be expected in the treatment of this water for the production of a public supply.

Ref. T/AA/80 (Tap Water)

CHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION

Appearance: Bright with a very slight deposit.

Microscopical examination: Mineral matter, few various diatoms.

Turbidity: less than 3

Colour: 14

Odour; Nil

pH: 7.7

Free Carbon Dioxide: trace

Electric Conductivity: 95

Dissolved Solids dried at 180°C: 65

Chlorine present as Chloride: 10

Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonte: 14

Hardness: Total 35

Carbonate: 14

Non-carbonate: 21

Nitrate Nitrogen; 1.7

Nitrite Nitrogen: less than 0.01

Ammoniacal Nitrogen: 0.044

Oxygen Absorbed: 1.2

Albuminoid Nitrogen: 0.063

Residual Chlorine: 0.07

Metals: Iron: 0.063; Zinc, Copper, Lead, Manganese: absent

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS.

Number of colonies	(	1 day at 37°C.	2 days at 37°C.	3 days at 37°C.
developing on Agar	(	3 per ml.	5 per ml.	9 per ml.
Presumptive Coli-	(	Present in	Absent from	Most probable number.
form reaction	(	- ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Bact. coli. (Type I)		- ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Cl. Welchii reaction		100 ml.	10 ml.	

This sample is practically clear and bright in appearance, on the alkaline side of neutrality and free from metals apart from a negligible trace of iron. The water is soft in character and has a comparatively low content of mineral constituents. It shows only slight colour is of satisfactory organic quality and of a high standard of bacterial purity.

These results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Number of premises connected to public sewers	4,230
Number of premises connected to satisfactory private sewage disposal works	44
Number of premises without satisfactory means of sewage disposal	11

REFUSE DISPOSAL

Number of Wards in the town	6
Number of Wards where refuse is collected	6

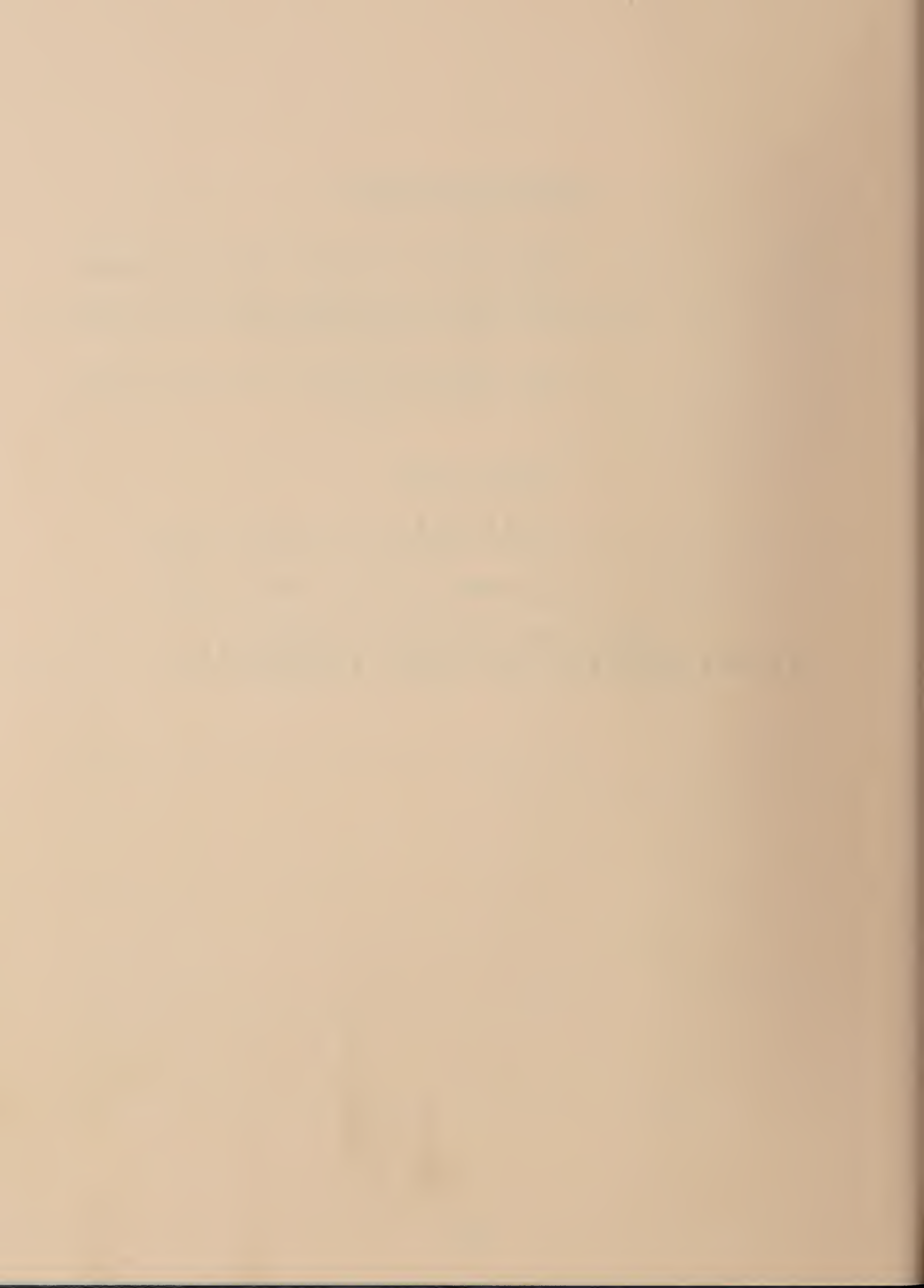
Method of collection: Direct labour.

Method of disposal: Controlled tipping.

R E P O R T

O F

C H I E F P U B L I C H E A L T H I N S P E C T O R



Tel. No. : Oswestry 2588

WITH THE COMPLIMENTS
of the
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
OSWESTRY BOROUGH COUNCIL

8, Oswald Road,
Oswestry.

Madam Mayor, Aldermen, Councillors,

Once again I find it is time to make my contribution to the Annual Report of the Public Health Department.

The year has been one of steady progress in all aspects.

Housing, as always, has been a burning subject, and although it has not advanced with the amount of speed we would all like to see, it is fair to say that it is reaching a point where the future seems brighter and I feel I can say so, to priority applicants, at least.

Meat inspection, and food hygiene control are, of course, equally important; standards being maintained or raised, and apart from defects or shortcomings which were dealt with informally no drastic action was found necessary.

The routine inspection of other business premises, factories, places of entertainment, etc., proceeded and where action was required proprietors or management were co-operative.

The Council, Health Committee, and colleagues in other departments extended their usual unfailing support for which I thank them.

I remain,

Your obedient Servant,

R. J. LEWIS,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

FOOD HYGIENE AND FOOD STANDARDS

Throughout the year routine inspection of all food premises continued steadily with the accent always on maintaining and improving standards.

Food traders were co-operative, and no prosecutions were taken.

With the building of new residential areas new food premises too are springing up, and these, built to modern standards are highly efficient, but surveillance is necessary from time to time, human nature being what it is.

One of the two leading hotels in the town did a major reconstruction of the kitchen, and a large confectionery business rebuilt its bakehouse.

The retail market now housed in the Powis Hall received weekly attention and stall holders generally maintained a good standard of cleanliness. Handwashing facilities are available at each of the permanent stalls selling food inside the market, and the opening in August of a new public convenience complete with free handwashing facilities, adjacent to the market hall leaves no excuse for negligence to personal hygiene.

Following is a list of food premises under their various categories.

(a) Bakehouses.

Baking bread and confectionery 3

(b) Catering & Confectionery. 35

Hotels, Cafe's, Snack Bars and Factory Canteens are included in this figure. Most of these premises have refrigerated storage,

and use a recognised steriliser-detergent for washing up.

A number have dishwashing machines which steam sterilise, or double-unit sterilising sinks.

(c) <u>Butchers</u>	19
(d) <u>Fish Friers</u>	9
(e) <u>Wet Fish</u>	3
(f) <u>Grocers</u>	43
(g) <u>Greengrocers</u>	11
(h) <u>Sweets</u>	24
(i) <u>Licensed Houses</u>	39
(j) <u>Market Halls</u> (Powis Hall)	1
(k) <u>Mobile Shops</u> . - Grocery 3 Greengrocery	3
(l) <u>Milk & Dairies</u>	

Oswestry is a specially designated area; the bulk of milk being processed outside the town and distributed by local dealers. No complaints were received of lack of keeping quality or failures to maintain the high standard of dairy hygiene which is now normally expected.

(m) <u>Ice Cream</u> . - Producers . . . Nil Retailers	68
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MEAT INSPECTION

The new Meat Regulations came into force in October, 1963, the Council deciding to charge the maximum inspection fee laid down in the Regulations.

During the year there was an increase of 7.5% in the total kill at the three slaughterhouses in the Borough.

The percentage of disease in animals killed showed a slight decrease, disease being still very limited and mainly of parasitic origin.

Slaughtering is still carried out at three premises in the town, two of which are used by individual butchers for their own small kill, the third being run by a wholesale company formed by the butchers of the area in 1954. This latter premises slaughter on six days a week, including Sundays although if there were adequate cold-room storage, killing could easily be done on five days or even four.

MEAT INSPECTION

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	1,929	-	53	8,606	4,036
Number inspected	1,929	-	53	8,606	4,036
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS.					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	226	-	-	126	187
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	11.7	-	-	1.46	4.63
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY.					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	4	-	-	-	114
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.20	-	-	-	2.82

Cysticercus Bovis generalised (carcase and offal condemned) - Nil
 " " localised (carcase frozen - 8)
 (head and offal condemned).

SLAUGHTERING FACILITIES

Consist of

- (a) A slaughterhouse run by a company formed by the local butchers
(Oswestry & District Wholesale Meat Supply Co., Ltd.).
- (b) Two small private slaughterhouses.

Animals slaughtered and inspected

<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
1,929	53	8,606	4,036

DETAILS OF CONDEMNATION

Cattle

<u>Abcesses</u> : 43 Livers; 6 Lungs.	<u>Fibrosis</u> : 1 Liver; 1 Lungs.
<u>Actinomycosis</u> : 4 Heads.	<u>Peritonitis</u> : 8 Livers.
<u>Angiomatosis</u> : 18 Livers.	<u>Pericarditis</u> : 1 Heart.
<u>Cirrhosis</u> : 2 whole/ 1 part Livers.	<u>Pleurisy</u> : 15 Lungs.
<u>Cysticercus Bovis</u> : 8 Heads & offal. (localised - carcasses frozen)	<u>Tuberculosis</u> : 3 Heads; 1 Lungs.
<u>Echinoccoci</u> : 4 Livers; 4 Lungs.	<u>Tumours</u> : 2 Livers.
<u>Fascioliasis</u> : 115 whole/ 13 part Livers; (Fluke) 2 Lungs.	

Details of condemnation continued

Sheep

Arthritis: 1 Hindquarter.

Echinoccoci: 57 Livers.

Coenurus Cerebralis: 2 Heads.

Fascioliasis: 45 Livers.
(Fluke)

Cysts: 4 Livers.

Tenuicollis: 14 Livers; 1 Pluck.

Injury: 2 Hindquarters.

Pigs

Arthritis: 1 Leg.

Nephritis: 4 Kidneys.

Cirrhosis: 4 Livers.

Peritonitis: 15 Livers; 15 Plucks.

Echinoccoci: 2 Plucks.

Pericarditis: 12 Plucks.

Immature 1 part/
Ascarides Lumb: 57 whole/ Livers.

Pneumonia/Pleurisy: 27 Livers;
42 Plucks.

Injury: 5 Legs; 1 Hindquarter

Tenuicollis: 7 Livers; 1 Pluck.

Tuberculosis: 114 Heads.

VERMIN CONTROL

The twice yearly treatment of the sewers continues to prove a very effective control of the rat population in the town, the 'takes' at the last treatment in October being largely negative.

Mice still cause havoc occasionally in both dwellings and business premises, but regular routine inspection is carried out and any complaints are dealt with promptly.

Wasps accounted for a good proportion of the operative's time during the months of July and August, a large number of nests - some in almost inaccessible roof spaces - having to be destroyed.

Cockroaches remain a nuisance and infestations in certain areas of the town require attention periodically.

Other vermin has been negligible.

CINEMAS

The two Cinemas had their annual inspection and a Certificate issued regarding their cleanliness, ventilation and adequacy of facilities is submitted to the Magistrates.

Extension of hand washing facilities was recommended.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Since 1957, Oswestry Borough Council have helped to provide information which forms part of a national survey being carried out by D.S.I.R. The following figures are the average and highest daily readings over twelve monthly periods of 1963, and to draw a comparison we also show the readings for the same periods for two London boroughs, Bethnal Green, which is one of the smallest and probably the most thickly populated of all metropolitan boroughs and Paddington which has much more open space.

These figures have been kept for two reasons:-

- (a) as part of a national survey of pollution levels;
- (b) in order to show statistically what is apparent to many householders in the area - that there is a quite high level of pollution which does not disperse, but settles in or on buildings, and must be inhaled by the public. Knowing this, and having demonstrated it, the need was to prevent it growing as the town grows, and therefore at the beginning of the year the Minister of Housing and Local Government was approached by the Council for agreement that a large area of land, much of it owned by the Council, and which was being developed for at least 450 houses, should be declared a smokeless zone. Unfortunately the Ministry felt that as a small urban district in a "white area" there should not be the pollution problem of the "dark areas".

The Council are installing underfloor draft fires in the houses being built to encourage the burning of coke fuels.

To publicise smokeless heating, this office organised in the spring a "Home Heating Week"; there were displays in the ironmongers and builders merchants showrooms, two mobile display vans, a film show and a 4 page supplement in the local newspaper.

The aim was to create a 'climate of opinion' that will result in the acceptance by the townspeople of the need for smoke control areas when they are created.

	<u>OSWESTRY M.B.</u>		<u>BETHNAL GREEN M.B.</u>		<u>PADDINGTON M.B.</u>	
	<u>Period</u>	<u>Smoke Results</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Smoke Results</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Smoke Results</u>
	<u>Average</u>	<u>Highest</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Highest</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Highest</u>
	<u>Reading</u>	<u>Daily</u>	<u>Reading</u>	<u>Daily</u>	<u>Reading</u>	<u>Daily</u>
Jan.	386	670	242	832	224	704
Feb.	278	504	209	410	249	428
Mar.	151	293	107	268	82	188
Apr.	109	332	94	198	97	264
May	49	97	57	128	46	107
June	42	174	28	95	31	86
July	38	90	40	78	31	81
Aug.	48	102	30	71	33	77
Sept.	88	182	58	184	60	157
Oct.	66	174	84	149	73	132
Nov.	114	386	121	466	136	660
Dec.	238	371	135	303	218	453

Microgrms/Cu. M.

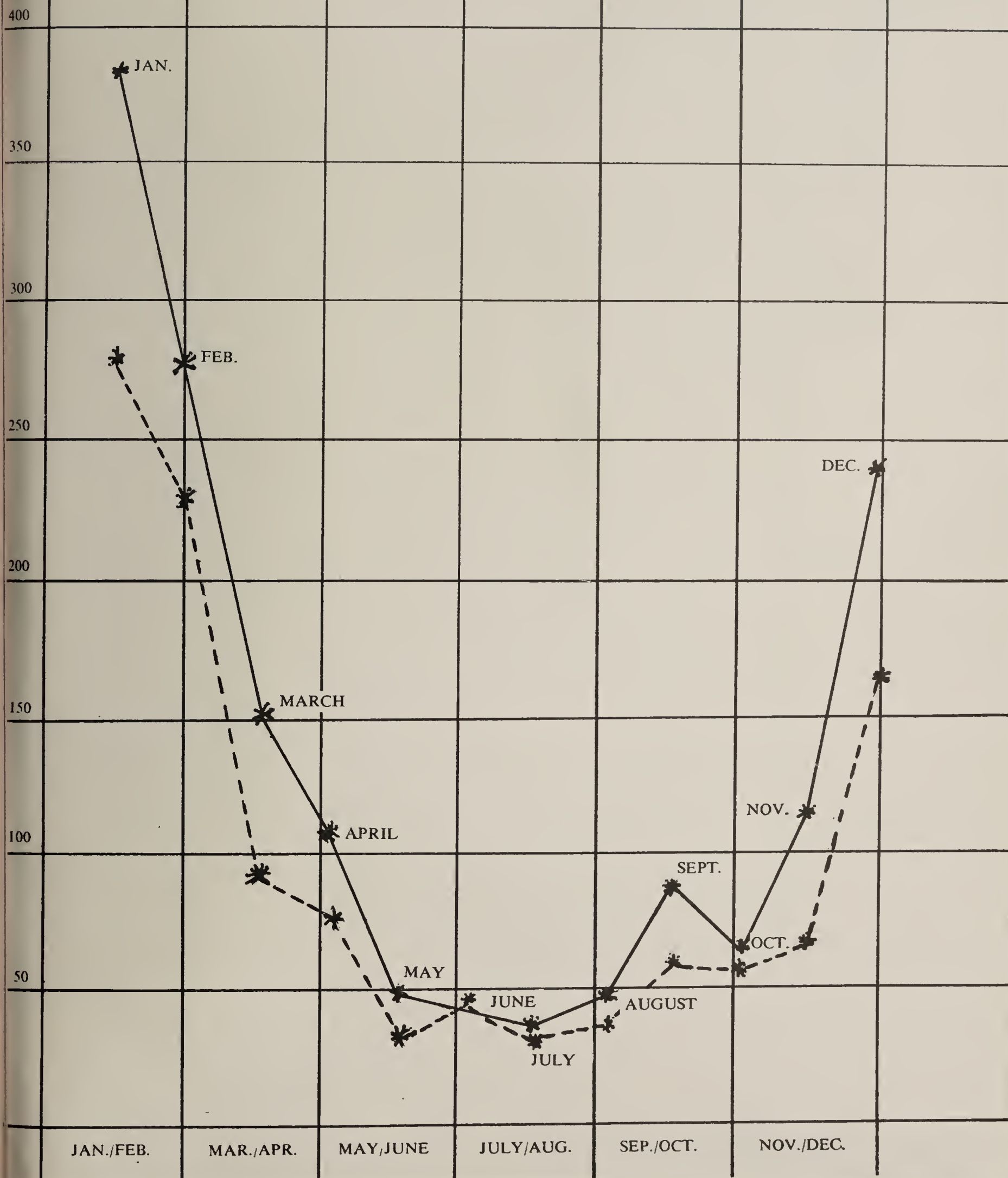
Paddington and Bethnal Green are becoming smokeless areas with extensive smokeless zones.

CONCENTRATION OF SMOKE (MONTHLY AVERAGE)

IN MICRO-GMS/Cu. M. ————

CONCENTRATION OF SULPHUR DIOXIDE (MONTHLY AVERAGE)

IN MICRO-GMS/Cu. M. - - - -



CLEARANCE AREA No. 1.



HOUSING

The number of houses built by the local authority since the war number 647, and those built by private enterprise 415.

During 1963 only 2 houses were erected by the local authority, 75 by private enterprise, but 62 units (flats and maisonettes) for slum clearance, were under construction by the local authority and 48 houses by private enterprise.

The following figures are an overall assessment of the position at the end of the year.

Total number of permanent dwellings in the town	3,997
Total number of temporary dwellings (Prefabs) in the town	41

HOUSING ACT, 1957 & 1961

Houses dealt with in Clearance Areas during 1963:

(i)	(a) Unfit for human habitation included in clearance areas	Nil
	(b) Number of houses demolished	Nil
(ii)	Houses by reason of bad arrangement:	
	(a) Included in clearance areas	Nil
	(b) Houses demolished	Nil
(iii)	Houses demolished on land acquired under Section 43 (2). .	Nil

Other than in Clearance Areas.

(i)	Houses demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or Section 17 (1)	Nil
(ii)	Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by M.O.H. Number demolished	Nil
(iii)	Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	Nil

(i) Number of houses where defects were remedied after service of formal notices under Public Health Acts:

(a) By Owners 6

(b) Local Authorities 1

(ii) Number of unfit or defective houses rendered fit by informal action under the Public Health Act Nil

Estimated number of houses still unfit for human habitation:

(i) To be dealt with by demolition 250

(ii) To be dealt with by reconditioning 1,000

Overcrowding (as defined by the Public Health Act, 1936) has been reduced to a minimum, only three cases waiting to be dealt with at the end of the year.

The Council has no department dealing with housing management and the various aspects of the work are split between myself and other departments. This department investigates the living conditions of the applicants and as a result a lot of people visit the office in the furtherance of their claim to better living accommodation. In addition the department also tries to raise the standard of some of the Council's tenants who mistreat the property.

Unfit houses closed:

(i)	Number of houses closed under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1) & 35 (1) & Housing Act, 1961	Nil
(ii)	Number of houses closed under Sections 17 (3) and 26 . . .	Nil
(iii)	Parts of buildings closed under Section 18	Nil

Unfit houses made fit:

(i)	Houses in which defects were remedied by owner and after informal action by local authority	50
(ii)	Under Section 9 : By Owner	1
	By Local Authority	Nil
(iii)	Under Section 16 : By Owner	Nil
(iv)	Under Section 24 : By Owner	Nil

Unfit houses for temporary accommodation:

(i)	Retained for temporary accommodation under Section 48 . .	9
(ii)	Retained for temporary accommodation under Section 17(2) .	Nil
(iii)	Retained for temporary accommodation under Section 46 . .	Nil

Licence for temporary accommodation:

Number of licences issued under Sections 34 and 53	Nil
--	-----

Purchase of houses by agreement:

Number of houses in clearance areas other than those included in confirmed clearance orders or compulsory purchase orders - number purchased	Nil
--	-----

HOUSING

HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE

RETURN FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1963.

A	HOUSES	IN CLEARANCE	Number of HOUSES DEMOLISHED	Unfit for human habitation	Nil
				Included by reason of bad arrangement . .	Nil
				On land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957	Nil
	AREAS		PERSONS	From houses unfit for human habitation . .	Nil
	declared		DISPLACED	From houses included by reason of bad arrangement	1
	under		during year	From houses on land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957	Nil
	Section 42			From houses unfit for human habitation . .	Nil
	of the Hsg.		FAMILIES		
	Act, 1957		DISPLACED	From houses included by reason of bad arrangement	1
	during the		during year	From houses on land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957	Nil
	year				

cont. over

A cont.	Number of	As a result of formal or informal procedure under Sec.16 or Sec.17 (1) Hsg. Act, 1957 Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health . . Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts . . Houses included in unfitness orders made under para. 2 of the Second Schedule to the Town and County Planning Act, 1959 . .	Nil
HOUSES	HOUSES		Nil
	DEMOLISHED		Nil
		NOT	Nil
DEMOLISHED	PERSONS		Nil
	DISPLACED		Nil
during the	during year	CLEARANCE	Nil
			Nil
year	FAMILIES	AREAS	Nil
	DISPLACED		Nil
	during year		Nil
Number of dwellings included above which were previously reported as closed			Nil

B	UNFIT HOUSES	Number of HOUSES	Under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1) Hsg. Act, 1957 and Section 26 Hsg. Act, 1961 Under Sections 17 (3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	Nil Nil
	HOUSES CLOSED	PERSONS DISPLACED during year	From houses to be closed:- Under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1) Hsg. Act, 1957 and Section 26 Hsg. Act, 1961 Under Sections 17 (3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	Nil Nil
	during the year	FAMILIES DISPLACED during year	From houses to be closed:- Under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1) Hsg. Act, 1957 and Section 26 Hsg. Act, 1961 Under Sections 17 (3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	Nil Nil
	in pursuance of closing orders or undertakings	PARTS OF BUILDINGS CLOSED under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957:- Number of HOUSES Number of PERSONS DISPLACED Number of FAMILIES DISPLACED		Nil Nil Nil
C	UNFIT HOUSES	After informal action by local authority:-	by owner	50
	MADE FIT AND	After formal notice under Public Health Acts:-	(a) by owner	6
	HOUSES IN		(b) by local authority	1
	WHICH DEFECTS	After formal notice under Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957:-	(a) by owner	1
	WERE REMEDIED		(b) by local authority	Nil
		Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957, 1957:-	by owner	Nil

D	UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE Housing Act, 1957	POSITION	Under Section 48	Number of houses	9
		Retained		Number of separate dwellings contained therein . .	9
		AT	Under Section 17 (2)	Number of houses	Nil
		END		Number of separate dwellings contained therein . .	Nil
E	PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT	OF	Under Section 46	Number of houses	Nil
		YEAR		Number of separate dwellings contained therein . .	Nil
			Licensed for temporary accommodation under Section 34 or 53 - Number of houses		Nil
		Houses in clearance areas other than those included in confirmed orders or compulsory purchase orders.		Number of houses Number of occupants . .	Nil Nil

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

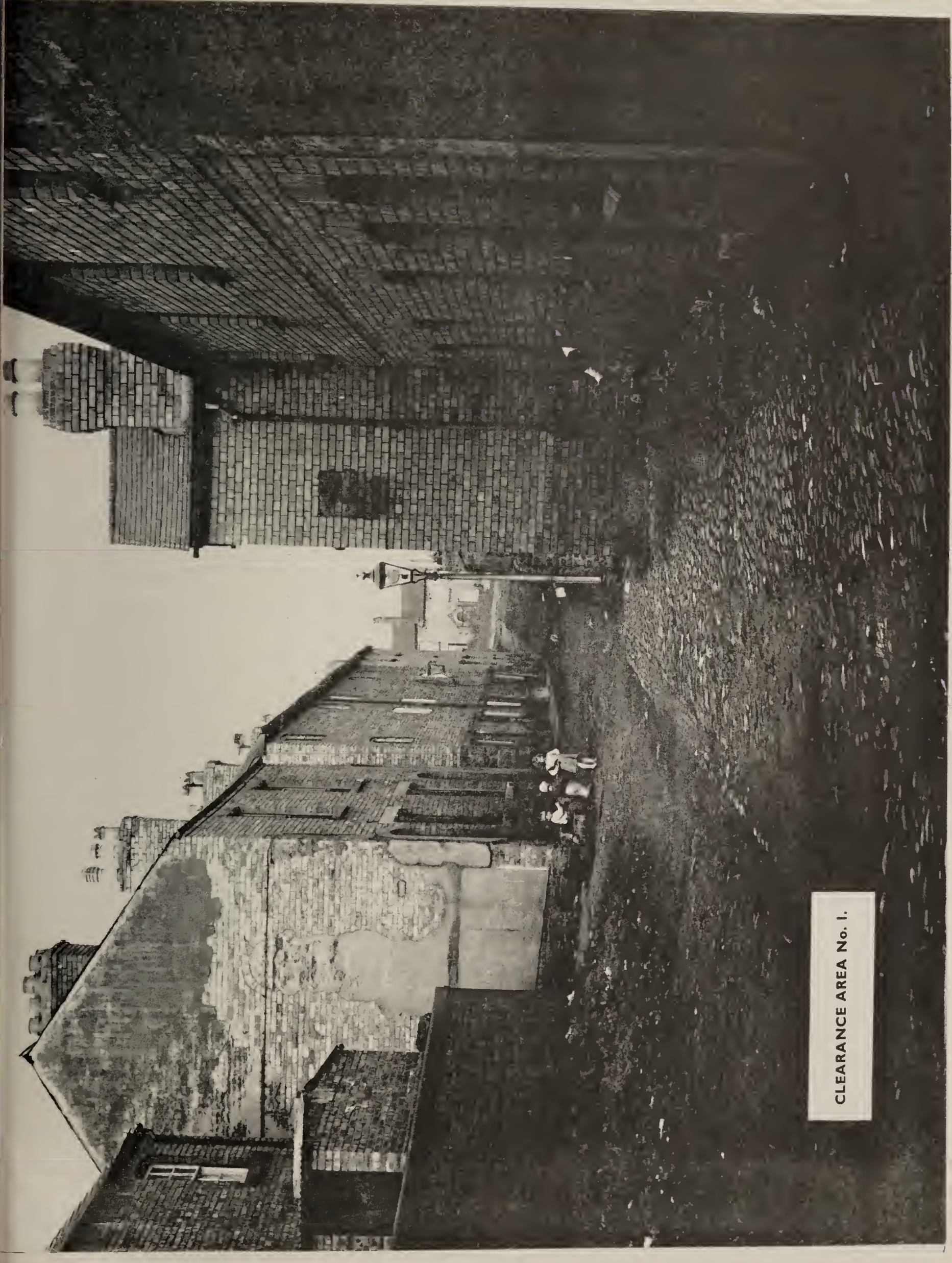
There is only one privately owned common lodging house in the town which seems to cater mainly for elderly men who live on National Assistance and use this and sometimes other lodging houses because it gives them a "permanent address". The premises are free from vermin, the beds have sheets which are changed regularly and although the premises are not of a very high standard the freedom it gives to inmates they appear to prefer to the better local authority accommodation. The lodging house is in an area which is likely to be redeveloped and so will have only a limited life.

The problem of living accommodation for single men who are too young or too independent for old folks' homes, but are mainly unemployed and unemployable, has yet to be given the attention which in a few years it will have to have.

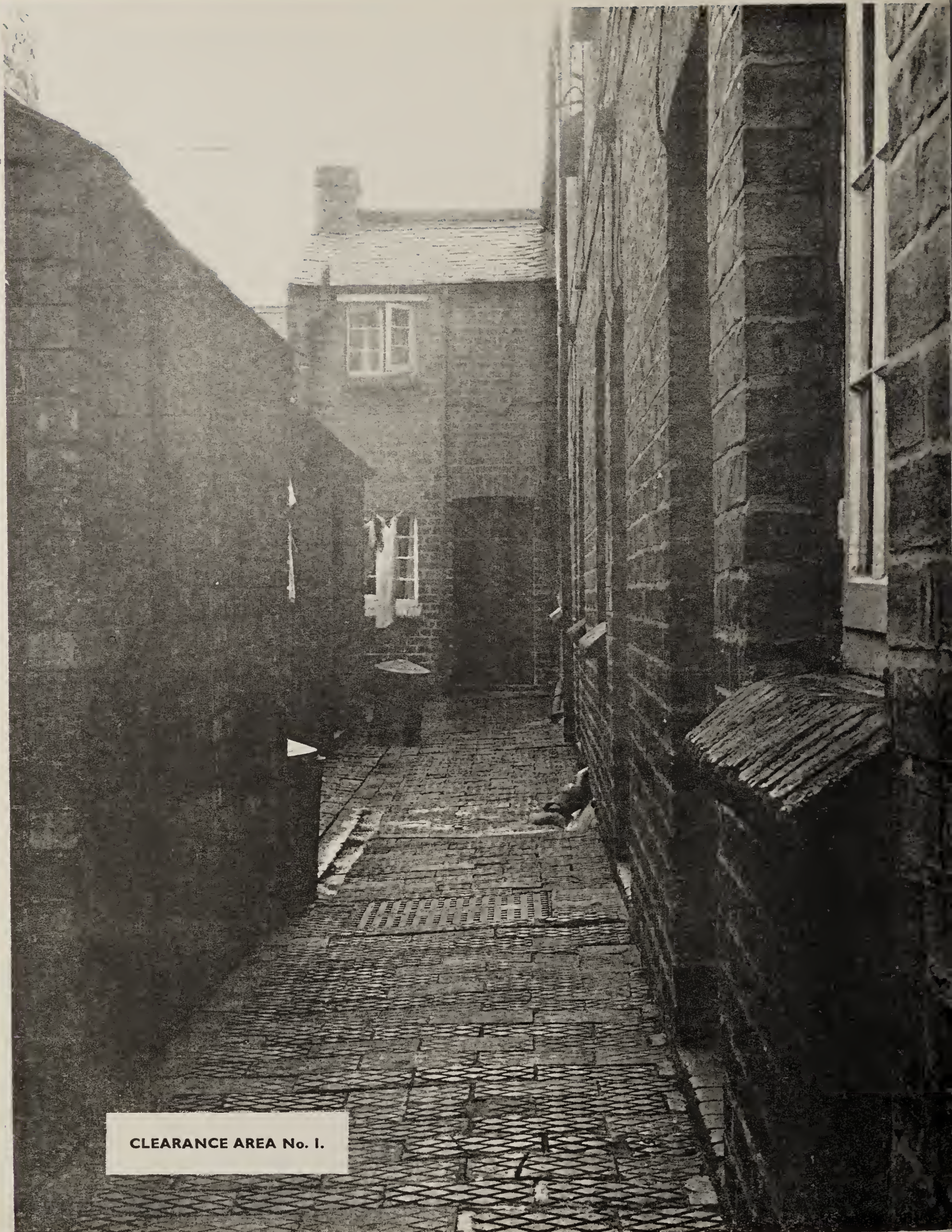
HEALTH EDUCATION

The main publicity operation during the year was the springtime "Home Heating" week, which is mentioned in the section on Atmospheric Pollution. In addition to this, I spoke to business trainees at a course run by the College of Further Education, and to a womens' organisation. The window displays in the office were maintained, and a circular letter and hygiene posters were sent to food traders in the summer.

The most consistent work in the field of health education was of course the advice given to food handlers during the course of food premise inspections.



CLEARANCE AREA No. 1.



CLEARANCE AREA No. 1.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

PART I OF THE ACT

1 - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Inspections (3)	Number of	
			Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ..	15	5	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	107	15	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises	-	-	-	-
Total	122	20	-	-

2 - CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases").

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	2	-	-	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork (Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of Out-workers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply Lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel } Making etc.,	-	-	-	-	-	-
} Cleaning and Washing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Household linen	-	-	-	-	-	-

Nature of work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of Out-workers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply Lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prose- cutions (7)
Lace, lace cur- tains and nets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Curtains and furniture hangings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and upholstery	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electro-plate	-	-	-	-	-	-
File making	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brass and brass articles	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fur pulling	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron and Steel cables and chains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron and Steel anchors and grapnels	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cart gear	-	-	-	-	-	-
Locks, latches and keys	-	-	-	-	-	-
Umbrellas, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Artificial flowers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nets, other than wire nets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tents	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sacks	-	-	-	-	-	-

Nature of work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of Out-workers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply Lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Racquet and tennis balls	-	-	-	-	-	-
The making of boxes or other receptacles or pats thereof made wholly or partially of paper	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brush making	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pea picking	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feather sorting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stuffed toys	-	-	-	-	-	-
Basket making	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chocolates and sweetmeats	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cosaques, Christmas stockings, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile weaving	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lampshades	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-

